

EXHIBIT F

The
**American
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of the English Language

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pounds containing a ring composed of one sulfur atom, one nitrogen atom, and four carbon atoms, used in making dyes.

thiazole (thi'z-ol') *n.* 1. A colorless or pale yellow liquid, C_3H_3NS , containing a five-member ring composed of a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, and three carbon atoms, used in making dyes and fungicides. 2. Any of various derivatives of this compound.

thick (thik) *adj.* **thick•er, thick•est** 1a. Relatively great in extent from one surface to the opposite, usually in the smallest solid dimension; not thin: a *thick board*. b. Measuring a specified number of units in this dimension: *two inches thick*. 2. Heavy in form, build, or stature; thickset: a *thick neck*. 3. Having component parts in a close, crowded state or arrangement; dense: a *thick forest*. 4. Having or suggesting a heavy or viscous consistency: *thick tomato sauce*. 5. Having a great number; abounding: a *room thick with flies*. 6. Impenetrable by the eyes: a *thick fog*. 7a. Not easy to hear or understand; indistinctly articulated: *the thick speech of a drunkard*. b. Producing indistinctly articulated sounds: *the thick tongues of barbarians*. 8. Strongly apparent; conspicuous: a *thick brogue*. 9. Informal Lacking mental agility; stupid. 10. Informal Very friendly; intimate: *thick friends*. 11. Informal Going beyond what is tolerable; excessive. **adv.** 1. In a thick manner; deeply or heavily: *Seashells lay thick on the beach*. 2. In a close, compact state or arrangement; densely: *Dozens of braids hung thick from the back of her head*. 3. So as to be thick; thickly: *Slice the bread thick for the best French toast*. **n.** 1. The thickest part. 2. The most active or intense part in the thick of the fighting. —**idiom:** **thick and thin** Good and bad times: *They remained friends through thick and thin*. [Middle English *thicke*, from Old English *thicce*. See **tegu-** in Appendix I.] —**thick•ish** *adj.* —**thick•ly** *adv.*

thick•en (thik'en) *tr. & intr.v. -ened, -ening, -ens* 1. To make or become thick or thicker: *Thicken the sauce with cornstarch*. The crowd thickened near the doorway. 2. To make or become more intense, intricate, or complex: *The leader's departure thickens the problems*. Our apprehension thickened. —**thick•ener** *n.*

thick•en•ing (thik'en-ing) *n.* 1. The act or process of making or becoming thick. 2. Material used to thicken: *stir in a thickening of flour and water*. 3. A thickened part.

thick•et (thik'it) *n.* 1. A dense growth of shrubs or underbrush; a copse. 2. Something suggestive of a dense growth of plants, as in impenetrability or thickness: *"the thicket of unreality which stands between us and the facts of life"* (Daniel J. Boorstin). [Old English *thiccet*, from *thicce*, thick. See **THICK**.]

thick•head (thik'hed') *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead. —**thick•head•ed** *adj.*

thick•knee (thik'nee') *n.* Any of various widely distributed, chiefly nocturnal, curlewlike shore birds of the family Burhinidae, having large heads, large yellow eyes, and knobby leg joints.

thick milk *n.* Pennsylvania See **clabber**. [Translation of German *Dickmilch*.]

thick•ness (thik'nis) *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being thick. 2. The dimension between two surfaces of an object, usually the dimension of smallest measure. 3. A layer, sheet, stratum, or ply: *Each floor is a single thickness of concrete*.

thick•set (thik'set') *adj.* 1. Having a solid, stocky form or body; stout. 2. Positioned or placed closely together.

thick•skinned (thik'skind') *adj.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind. 2. Not easily offended. 3. Largely unaffected by the needs and feelings of other people; insensitive.

thick•wit•ted (thik'wit'id) *adj.* Stupid; dull.

thief (thef) *n., pl. thieves* (thēvz) One who steals, especially by stealth. [Middle English, from Old English *thēof*.]

Thiers (tē-ēr'), **Louis Adolphe** 1797–1877, French politician and historian who was the first president (1871–1873) of the republic formed after the fall of Napoleon III.

thieve (thēv) *tr. & intr.v. thieved, thiev•ing, thieves* To take (something) by theft or commit theft. [Perhaps from Old English *thēofian*, from *thēof*, thief.]

thiev•er•y (thē'və-rē) *n., pl. -ies* The act or practice of thieving.

thiev•ish (thē'vish) *adj.* 1. Given to thieving. 2. Of, similar to, or characteristic of a thief; furtive.

thigh (thi) *n.* 1a. The portion of the human leg between the hip and the knee. b. The corresponding part of the hind leg of a quadruped or other vertebrate animal. 2. The second segment of a bird's leg, containing the tibia and fibula. 3. The femur of an insect's leg. [Middle English, from Old English *thēoh*. See **teuə-** in Appendix I.]

thigh•bone (thi'bōn') *n.* See **femur** (sense 1).

thigh•high (thi'hi') *adj.* Reaching up to the thighs: *thigh-high waves*. **n.** (thi'hi') A sock or stocking that extends to cover part of the thigh.

thig•mo•tax•is (thig'mə-tāk'sis) *n.* See **stereotaxis** (sense 2). [Greek *thigma*, touch (from *thigainein*, to touch; see **dheigh-** in Appendix I) + **-TAXIS**.] —**thig'mo•tac'tic** (-tāk'tik) *adj.* —**thig'mo•tac'ti•cal•ly** *adv.*

thig•mo•ro•pism (thig-mōt'rə-piz'm) *n.* The turning or bending response of an organism upon direct contact with a solid surface or object. Also called **stereotropism**. [Greek *thigma*, touch; see **THIGMOTAXIS** + **-TROPISM**.] —**thig'mo•trop•ic** (thig'mə-trōp'ik, -trōp'ik) *adj.*

thill (thil) *n.* Either of the two long shafts between which an animal is fastened when pulling a wagon. [Middle English *thille*, perhaps from Old English, plank.]

thim•ble (thim'bəl) *n.* 1. A hard pitted cup worn for protection on

thymel, leather finger covering, from *thūma*, thumb. See **teuə-** in Appendix I.]

thim•ble•ber•ry (thim'bəl-bēr'ē) *n.* 1. Any of several North American raspberries, especially *Rubus parviflorus*, *R. occidentalis*, or *R. odoratus* of the rose family, having thimble-shaped aggregate fruit. 2. The fruit of any of these plants.

thim•ble•ful (thim'bəl-fūl') *n.* 1. A very small quantity. 2. The amount that a thimble can hold.

thim•ble•rig (thim'bəl-rig') *n.* 1. See **shell game** (sense 1). 2. One who operates a thimblerrig. **tr.v. -rigged, -rigging, -rigs** To swindle with or as if with a thimblerrig. —**thim•ble•rig•ger** *n.*

thim•ble•weed (thim'bəl-wēd') *n.* Any of several North American plants of the genus *Anemone*, having cylindrical, thimblelike fruit clusters.

Thim•bu (thim'bōō', tīm'-) See **Thimphu**.

thi•mer•o•sal (thi-mēr'ə-sāl') *n.* A cream-colored crystalline powder, $C_{10}H_7HgNaO_2S_2$, used as a local antiseptic for abrasions and minor cuts. [THI(O)- + MER(CURY) + -O- + SAL(ICYLATE).]

Thim•phu (thim'pōō', tīm'-) also **Thim•bu** (-bōō') The capital of Bhutan, in the western part of the country in the eastern Himalaya Mountains. Population: 30,340.

thin (thīn) *adj.* **thin•er, thin•est** 1a. Relatively small in extent from one surface to the opposite, usually in the smallest solid dimension: a *thin book*. b. Not great in diameter or cross section; fine: *thin wire*. 2. Lean or slender in form, build, or stature. 3a. Not dense or concentrated; sparse: *the thin vegetation of the plateau*. b. More rarefied than normal: *thin air*. 4a. Flowing with relative ease; not viscous: a *thin oil*. b. Watery: *thin soup*. 5. Sparsely supplied or provided; scanty: a *thin menu*; *thin trading*. 6. Lacking force or substance; flimsy: a *thin attempt*. 7. Lacking resonance or fullness; tinny: *The piano had a thin sound*. 8. Lacking radiance or intensity: *thin light*. 9. Not having enough photographic density or contrast to make satisfactory prints. Used of a negative. **adv.** 1. In a thin manner: *Spread the varnish thin if you don't want it to wrinkle*. 2. So as to be thin: *Cut the cheese thin*. **tr. & intr.v. thinned, thinning, thins** To make or become thin or thinner. [Middle English, from Old English *thynne*. See **ten-** in Appendix I.] —**thin•ly** *adv.* —**thin•ness** *n.* —**thin•nish** *adj.*

thine (thīn) *pron.* (used with a sing. or pl. verb) Used to indicate the one or ones belonging to thee. **adj.** A possessive form of *thou*. Used instead of *thy* before an initial vowel or *h*: *"The presidential candidates are practicing the first rule of warfare: know thine enemy"* (Eleanor Clift). [Middle English *thin*. See **THY**.]

thing (thīng) *n.* 1. An entity, an idea, or a quality perceived, known, or thought to have its own existence. 2a. The real or concrete substance of an entity. b. An entity existing in space and time. c. An inanimate object. 3. Something referred to by a word, a symbol, a sign, or an idea; a referent. 4. A creature: *the poor little thing*. 5. An individual object: *There wasn't a thing in sight*. 6a. Law That which can be possessed or owned. Often used in the plural: *things personal*; *things real*. b. **things** Possessions; belongings: *packed her things and left*. c. An article of clothing: *Put on your things and let's go*. 7. **things** The equipment needed for an activity or a special purpose: *Where are my cleaning things?* 8. An object or entity that is not or cannot be named specifically: *What is this thing for?* 9a. An act, deed, or work: *promised to do great things*. b. The result of work or activity: *is always building things*. 10. A thought, a notion, or an utterance: *What a rotten thing to say!* 11. A piece of information: *wouldn't tell me a thing about the project*. 12. A means to an end: *just the thing to increase sales*. 13. An end or objective: *In blackjack, the thing is to get nearest to 21 without going over*. 14. A matter of concern: *many things on my mind*. 15. A turn of events; a circumstance: *The accident was a terrible thing*. 16a. **things** The general state of affairs; conditions: *"Beneath the smooth surface of things, something was wrong"* (Tom Wicker). b. A particular state of affairs; a situation: *Let's deal with this thing promptly*. 17. Informal A persistent illogical feeling, as a desire or an aversion; an obsession: *has a thing about seafood*. 18. Informal The latest fad or fashion; the rage: *Drag racing was the thing then*. 19. Slang An activity uniquely suitable and satisfying to one: *Let him do his own thing*. See synonyms at **forte**. —**idioms:** **first thing** Informal Right away; before anything else: *Do your assignments first thing in the morning*. **see (or hear) things** To have hallucinations. [Middle English, from Old English.]

thīng•a•ma•bob or **thīng•u•ma•bob** (thīng'ə-mə-bōb') also **thīng•um•bob** (thīng'əm-bōb') *n.* Informal A thingamajig. [Alteration of *thingumbob*: obsolete *thingum* (from THING) + **BOB**.]

thīng•a•ma•jig also **thīng•um•a•jig** (thīng'ə-mə-jīg') *n.* Informal Something difficult to classify or whose name has been forgotten or is not known. [Alteration of obsolete *thingum* (from THING) + **JIG**.]

thīng•in•it•self (thīng'in-it-sēlf') *n., pl. things-in-them-selves* (thīngz'in-thēm-sēlvz') Philosophy See **noumenon**. [Translation of German *Ding an sich*.]

think (thīngk) *v. thought* (thōt), **think•ing, thinks** —*tr.* 1. To have or formulate in the mind. 2a. To reason about or reflect on; ponder: *Think how complex language is*. *Think the matter through*. b. To decide by reasoning, reflection, or pondering: *thinking what to do*. 3. To judge or regard; look upon: *I think it only fair*. 4. To believe; suppose: *always thought he was right*. 5a. To expect; hope: *They thought she'd arrive early*. b. To intend: *They thought they'd take their time*. 6. To call to mind; remember: *I can't think what her name was*. 7. To visualize; think what a scene it will be at the reunion. 8. To devise or



thimble

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shə-nēr'ē)